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ABSTRACT

This document, intended for elementary students, contains articles and activities designed to acquaint young people with the history of Des Moines, Iowa. The articles are short, and new or difficult words are highlighted and defined for young readers. "The Raccoon River Indian Agency" discusses the archeological exploration of the indian settlements and forts that facilitated the founding of the city. "Capital City" chronicles the movement of Iowa's capital as the state matured from territory to statehood and "Des Moines Timeline" lists significant events from 1843-1988. "Terrace Hill" describes the history of a nineteenth century mansion that has become the official governor's residence. "Booming Business" explores the growth of business and the development of Des Moines into a major business center. "The Wonder Years" traces the city's growth since the turn of the century, including a population chart, questions for children, and a "Skywalk Maze Game" that challenges children to find their way around a map of downtown. "Des Moines' Immigrants: Today and Yesterday" discusses immigration in general and relates the experience of a Cambodian refugee who settled in the city. "The Roadside Settlement House" describes how charities helped immigrants settle in a new city. "Sister Cities" discuses the establishment of Des Moines' sister cities in China, Japan, Mexico, and France. The journal includes a Des Moines crossword puzzle, city trivia, a BASIC computer program, lists of places to visit, and books to read about the city. (GEA)

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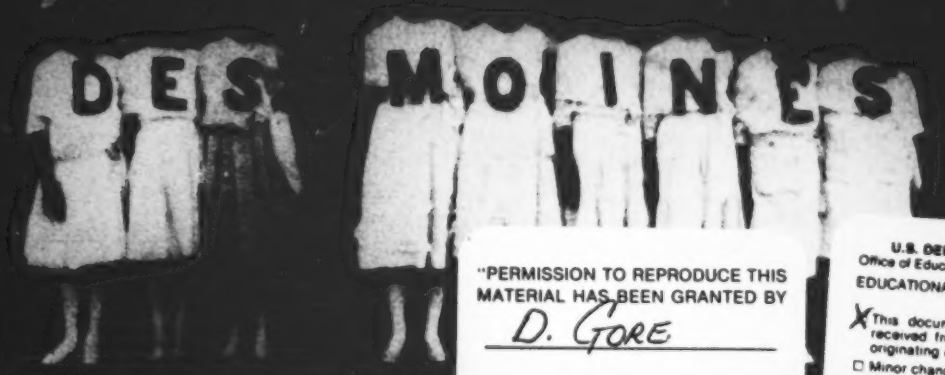

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ON THE COVER: These Des Moines girls pose outside of their school about 1910. They were probably not cheerleaders. Look at the large bows in their hair. Bows were quite fashionable at the time! Photo courtesy of Barbara Beving Long.

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The Raccoon River Indian Agency

THE GOLD DOME of the Iowa capitol sparkles in the sun. High on a hill overlooking downtown Des Moines, the building catches the eyes of motorists buzzing through Iowa's capital city on I-235.

The capitol sits on the east side of the Des Moines River, north of the Raccoon River fork. A few blocks behind the capitol near E. 18th Street, one of the earliest buildings in the area was built in 1843. **Archaeologists** (people who study the life of earlier peoples) believe that **artifacts** (things made by people) from the Raccoon River Indian Agency may be buried there underground.

From 1843 to 1845, the Raccoon River Indian Agency worked with some 2,300 Sauk (Sac) and Mesquakie Indians. The Indians lived in four villages in what is now central Iowa. Researchers tried to locate one of the villages near the fork of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers.

The Sauk and Mesquakie tribes had control over the area that is now Des Moines in the early 19th century. As a result of the 1842 treaty, the Sauk and Mesquakie **ceded** (gave up) the land to the United States government. The Sauk and Mesquakie were allowed to stay in villages there until midnight October 11, 1845 when **EuroAmerican** (Americans of European descent) settlers could claim land.

To help protect the Indians from the settlers, a fort was established on the west side of the river near the forks (see map). About 200 EuroAmericans lived in the area as soldiers, interpreters, traders, gunsmiths, and blacksmiths.

Under the command of Captain James Allen, Fort Des Moines helped to keep peace between the Sauk and Mesquakie, the settlers, and Sioux (soo) Indians. The Sauk and Mesquakie were told to move to a reservation in Kansas in 1845.

Researchers discovered that the agency was made up of three trading posts, government-owned buildings, and four Indian villages. (One village was 15 miles away). Little fieldwork has been done to confirm this. More clues about how the Sauk and Mesquakie Indians lived remain buried beneath Des Moines houses, businesses, and streets.

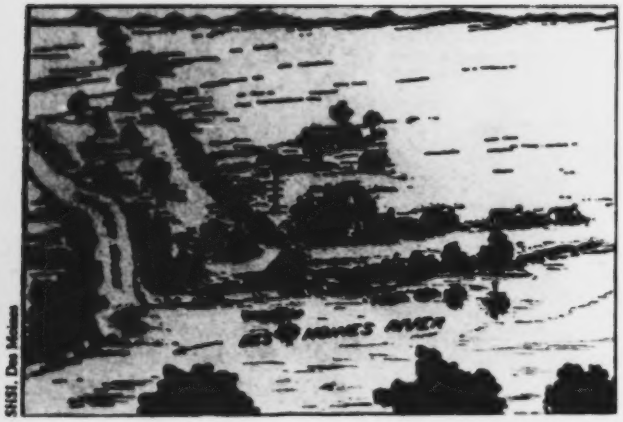
State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

This early map shows the street layout of Fort Des Moines. The Raccoon River Indian Agency was on the opposite side of the river from the fort.

Archaeologists hope to get the chance to find the sites so they can understand how the Sauk and Mesquakie were coping with change. As the tribes were forced to move, they depended less on hunting and more on trading furs with EuroAmericans. Finally they came to depend on government **annuities** (a-NOO-ih-tees; money paid on a regular basis) from treaties.

Des Moines' earliest roots go back to the Sauk and Mesquakie Indian tribes. Read more about the search for Fort Des Moines on page 4. This issue of *The Goldfinch* will show you how Des Moines grew from a small fort to become the capital of Iowa, the third largest insurance center in the world, the number one jello-eating capital of the world, and much, much more!

—With Kathryn E.M. Gourley



SHSI, Des Moines

An artist's view of Fort Des Moines No. 2 in 1844 shows the row of officers' quarters along the Des Moines River. The soldiers' barracks are lined up along the Raccoon River.

THE SUN BEATS down on the archaeologists. They sit for hours in dirt trenches digging for lost artifacts. They could be in Egypt searching for ancient mummies, but they are really in downtown Des Moines looking for treasure. Nearby warehouses, railroad tracks, and streets loom overhead. The treasure these urban archaeologists and scientists hunt for is Fort Des Moines No. 2.

A team of archaeologists, scientists, historians, and engineers from Wisconsin and Iowa were called in to see if they could find the fort. Why? A new federally funded highway is proposed to go through downtown Des Moines in the general area of the fort *(see map)*. The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 says that federally funded projects like highways can be okayed only if the area is first checked out. The team looks for historic sites of importance. They also report on the expected impact of the highway on the location.

Before the dig began in the summer of 1985, historians and archaeologists researched hundreds of sources to try to figure out where the fort might be. They read the duty roster from the 1843 fort, letters, government reports, and reviewed old maps. They guessed that the fort included these buildings:

- a row of officers' houses called "Des Moines Row"
- a row of enlisted men's barracks called "Raccoon Row"
- a hospital
- a blacksmith's shop
- corrals and stables
- a guardhouse
- a parade ground
- a public well
- a sutler's (person who sells goods to soldiers) store

"We made a best guess where buildings should be based on the research," archaeologist Kathryn E.M. Gourley, who worked on the project, told *The Goldfinch*.

The team hoped to find clues to where the fort was really located. In the past, a few bottles were found when construction was done, but no other artifacts pinpointed the location. Finding the fort could provide a doorway to the past.

Buried underground

One of the biggest problems was that the old surface that was ground level when Fort Des

Marsha Mason; Brice, Petrides and Associates, Inc.

To dig trenches, the scientists used a backhoe (what the man is riding in).

Moines was established now lies beneath two to six feet of rubble, cinders, earth, and flood deposits. The area was close to two rivers. It was flooded a number of times. To help prevent floods, people added dirt and rubble to the ground to make it higher than the rivers. According to maps, the original Raccoon River was moved south about a quarter of a mile.

The next problem was that there were streets and buildings located over the site. The site of the fort is large—about the size of 30 football fields. So the team decided to search at three locations: the soldiers' barracks, the officers' row, and the dump. The officers' row could be reached from grassy or dirt areas and the dump could tell them where the original Raccoon River Channel was located.

To find where to dig, crews used **electromagnetic** (ee-LECK-tro-mag-NET-ic; waves of energy) machines and radar waves *(see photo)*. The waves of energy showed where irregularities in the soil were found. Below these spots might be clusters of buried artifacts or structures associated with the fort.

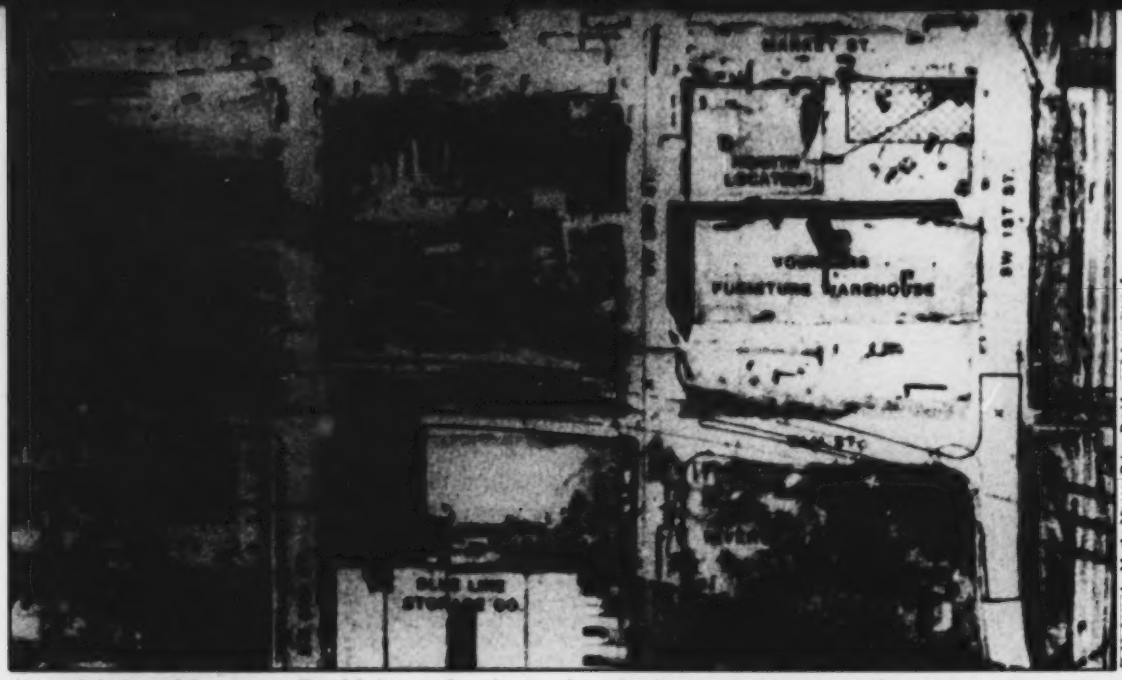
Once these spots were mapped and the team received shots to prevent **typhoid** (TIE-foyd; bacterial disease), a backhoe *(see photo)* was used to dig large trenches. Then the team hand **excavated** (uncovered by digging) the trenches to search for artifacts.

What they found

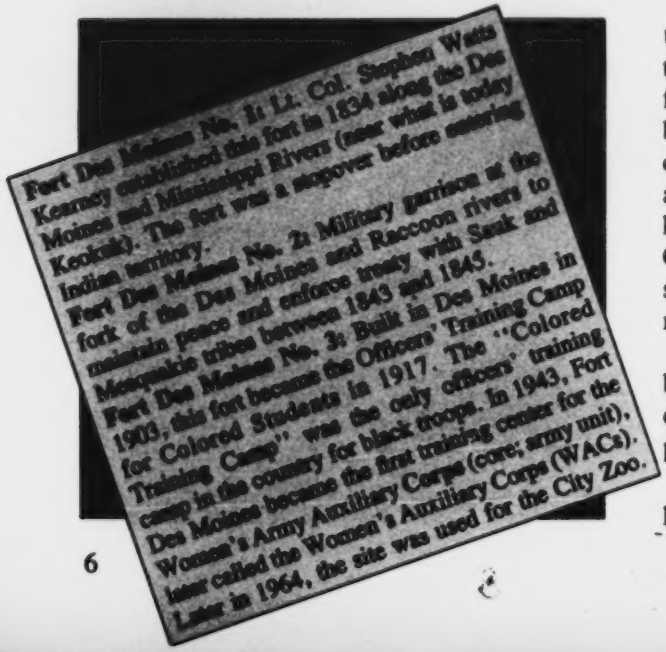
In between SW 1st Street and 2nd Avenue, the

A man uses ground-penetrating radar to find disturbances in the soil. Radar waves are sent out from the poles into the ground.

Marsha Mason; Brice, Petrides and Associates, Inc.



An aerial view of downtown Des Moines today shows where businesses and streets are located. Archaeologists found a hearth that they think came from the fort era at Market and SW 1st Streets.


Fort Des Moines No. 1: Lt. Col. Stephen Watts Kearney established this fort in 1834 along the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers (near what is today Keokuk). The fort was a stopover before entering Indian territory.
Fort Des Moines No. 2: Military garrison at the fork of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers to maintain peace and enforce treaty with Sauk and Mesquakie tribes between 1843 and 1845.
Fort Des Moines No. 3: Built in Des Moines in 1903, this fort became the Officers' Training Camp for Colored Students in 1917. The "Colored Training Camp" was the only officers' training camp in the country for black troops. In 1943, Fort Des Moines became the first training center for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (core; army unit), later called the Women's Auxiliary Corps (WACs). Later in 1964, the site was used for the City Zoo.

team discovered a fire hearth near the location they believed was an officers' barracks. Three feet below the street level, the hearth and some bottles, two clay pipes, an ink bottle, and some coins were found. Archaeologists date the artifacts to the period of the fort. "The hearth may have been part of the officers' barracks," said Gourley. "Because we found the same ground surface throughout the area, it tells us there is a lot more of the fort out there."

The team also discovered clues at the dump below Riverside Park that show where the original Raccoon River was located. This helps to pinpoint where other fort structures are located.

What does it all mean? Archaeologists found pieces of the fort. This leads them to believe that

there is more of the fort there. The area can be included in the National Register of Historic Places, so that when future federally funded building or street maintenance occurs, archaeologists will be called in to dig. The artifacts and buildings from the earliest days of Des Moines can tell us about how the people lived and how Des Moines grew. But for now, the clues remain buried under the city.

—With Kathryn E.M. Gourley

Word Check

Write the letter of the correct definition on the blank or on a separate piece of paper. (Answers on page 31.)

___ 1. artifact
___ 2. archaeologist
___ 3. sutler
___ 4. excavate
___ 5. radar

a. uncover by digging
b. thing made by a human
c. device sending out radio waves
d. person who studies artifacts
e. person who sells goods to the army

Here is a close-up view of the hearth.

Photo by Chris Gourley, State Archives

Capital City

by Terry Ofner

A FIERCE SNOW storm hit Iowa in the winter of 1857. A valuable object belonging to the State of Iowa spent four days and nights on the open prairie. It was the state treasurer's safe containing gold and silver coins. The safe was being moved from Iowa's former capitol building in Iowa City to the new brick capitol building in Des Moines.

When the storm finally stopped, oxen pulled the safe by bobsled. The safe made it to Des Moines. It contained the salaries of the state workers. The arrival of the safe also marked an end to the long struggle to locate Iowa's capital in Des Moines.

Moving west

In 18[illegible] Iowa's [illegible] capitol. [illegible] lived [illegible] west [illegible] the [illegible] city fa[illegible]

Io[illegible] county [illegible] town [illegible] A[illegible] railr[illegible] the public [illegible] were often [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Des Moines Timeline

1843—Construction begins on Fort Des Moines No. 2

1845—Sauk and Mesquakie title to lands around Fort expires. Central Iowa opens to **EuroAmerican** (Americans of European descent) settlement.

1846—First regular mail arrives
—First school opens
—Iowa becomes a state

1847—Des Moines becomes the capital of Iowa

1849—First stage coach service begins

1857—City of Des Moines incorporated

1864—First gas lighting used

1866—First library opens
—First railroad comes to Des Moines from Keokuk

1869—Eclipse of the sun causes widespread hysteria

1876—Police force of eight men starts patrol

1884—First free public kindergarten started

1885—Permanent site for Iowa State Fair chosen in Des Moines

1888—Des Moines is second city in U.S. to provide electric streetcars

1894—Charles and Thad Ruff begin the newspaper for black people called the *Iowa Bystander*. It still exists today, and is one of the oldest U.S. black newspapers.

1920—Chamber of Commerce organizes its women's department—the first in the nation

1927—Aviator Charles Lindberg visits the Iowa State Fair after his Atlantic flight.

1959—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev tours Des Moines

1964—Willie Stevenson Glanton becomes the first black woman to serve in the Iowa legislature.

1971—Richard Nixon is the first U.S. president to address the Iowa legislature.

1977—Elementary school busing begins

1979—Pope John Paul II visits Living History Farms in Urbandale

1988—World's largest frog "croaks" at Blank Zoo in Des Moines

Timeline Quiz

Read the timeline and then answer the questions on the blanks or a separate sheet of paper. *(Answers on page 31.)*

1. When did EuroAmericans begin to settle in central Iowa? _____
2. In what year did regular mail service arrive? _____
3. When did the first railroad arrive in Des Moines? _____
4. What event happened in 1869? _____
5. Which event happened first—the visit from Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev or Pope John Paul II? _____

Terrace Hill

by Victoria Carlson

A SPECIAL HOUSE sits high on a bluff overlooking Des Moines. The house is made of bricks, with fancy zig-zags of white trim. Its long windows curve up and around to form arches. The roof appears flat, and its edges flare out in a particular style of the nineteenth century. This house even has a tower that rises up more than 85 feet into the sky.

Built in the 1860s, this mansion has been home to several families who have influenced the history of Iowa. If its walls could talk, the house would tell more than a century's worth of stories. It would tell of special events, such as the party held for 500 guests from a woman's **suffrage** (the right to vote) convention in 1897. Houses can't really talk, but their history and style can still tell us a lot about the past. This house with so much to tell about the history of Des Moines and the state of Iowa is called Terrace Hill.

Allen's dream house

Terrace Hill began as the "dream house" of a businessman named Benjamin Franklin Allen. Allen came to Fort Des Moines in 1848. He made a fortune in banking, land investments, and business operations such as a sawmill and a general store. By 1866, he was rich enough to build a mansion for his family on the west side of the Des Moines. A well-known Chicago architect designed the house. A landscape gardener from England's Buckingham Palace worked on the lawn. Allen wanted his house to be a showplace to "equal anything west of New York," described one newspaper.

In 1868, the Allen family moved into Terrace Hill. When they hosted their first large party the following year, hundreds of guests filled the mansion. Terrace Hill was on display in its full glory: a dramatic staircase, fine carpets, bronze statues, elegantly carved furniture, and a music room with a grand piano.

Terrace Hill's price tag to build and furnish was at least $250,000. In today's economic terms the cost would come to several million dollars.

The Allen family did not stay long at Terrace Hill. Allen's business ventures went **bankrupt** (unable to pay debts). In 1884, another businessman, Frederick M. Hubbell, bought Terrace Hill for only about $55,000. Hubbell, who made his fortune in life insurance, railroads, and land investments, became the richest man in Iowa. Unlike Allen, Hubbell held on to his money—and to the mansion.

Terrace Hill was home for the Hubbell family until 1957. Frederick Hubbell's youngest son Grover moved his family into the house during the 1920s. During their combined 73 years living there, the Hubbells added new features including a swimming pool.

In 1957, the last Hubbell moved out of Terrace Hill. The huge, nineteenth-century mansion did not seem practical or economical for modern living. Terrace Hill was closed, its future unknown.

The governor's residence

The Hubbell family donated Terrace Hill to the state of Iowa in 1971. After much disagreement over the cost of **renovating** (repairs to bring a building up to modern standards), Terrace Hill became the official residence of the governor of Iowa. Throughout the 1970s, admirers of the mansion worked hard to raise the money needed for renovation.

While much of Terrace Hill was restored to reflect the past, in 1976 the third floor was made into a private, modern residence for the governor's family.

You can visit!

Terrace Hill is open to the public for tours. Visitors come to admire and learn about the mansion that is recognized as one of the country's best examples of **Second Empire style architecture** (a style that emphasizes the uniquely-shaped roof and decorative features like those of Terrace Hill). Terrace Hill is still telling stories from Iowa's past. ✪

Booming Business

by Ellen Stoltz

IMAGINE IT IS the year 1855. You are 16 years old and live in Connecticut. You decide to go west in search of opportunity. Where would you go? What would you do?

One 16-year-old boy who *was* alive in 1855 decided to head to the newly-formed state of Iowa—to the village of Fort Des Moines. It took months to get there from the East. He traveled by train as far as the tracks took him to the Mississippi River. He went by steamboat, then by stagecoach.

Finally, young Frederick M. Hubbell arrived in Des Moines. He began searching for that golden opportunity. He might have tried farming. After all, farming was the biggest business in Iowa. But young Frederick began clerking at a law firm and eventually became a lawyer.

Instead of waiting to *find* his golden opportunity, Frederick decided to *create* it. He saw a couple of important needs he could help fill in Iowa.

One of these needs was for investment money. Back in the late-nineteenth century, Iowa was growing rapidly. Settlers were arriving and they all needed to make a living, perhaps by starting a new business or buying land. These people needed to borrow money to get started.

Young Hubbell also saw a need for life insurance protection. He thought people could be convinced to buy this kind of protection if a *local* company offered it. He also thought that if Iowans bought insurance policies in Des Moines, their **premiums** (payments) could help provide the money needed for new farms and businesses.

Hubbell got together with friends and formed Iowa's first life insurance company—the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa. When they formed the company, there were only two other life insurance companies in Iowa.

Photo courtesy of Barbara Bishop Long

Three young men from the Idea Dress Club pose on their buggy. Early shows and businesses like this one flourished in Des Moines around the turn of the century.

Today, there are more than 35 Iowa-based insurance companies, most of them with home offices in Des Moines. Insurance is the second most important industry in Des Moines (and all of Iowa), just behind agriculture. Des Moines is the largest insurance center in the world—after London, England and Hartford, Connecticut!

When Des Moines became the state capital, a lot of people moved there. Many bought life insurance. This contributed to the growth of the insurance industry. So did the discovery in 1905 that some eastern insurance companies had been involved in **fraud** (trickery used to cheat others of money). Iowa companies were found to be free from this scandal. This led people to mistrust the eastern companies and instead buy from Iowa companies they could trust. In 1914, a watchdog commission was set up in Iowa to make sure no fraud took place.

Breeding corn

Another important industry in Des Moines also relates to farming—**agribusiness** (business related to farming activities).

Surprisingly, agribusiness did not grow quickly when Des Moines was a young town. The businesses that did exist made transportation items such as carriages and saddles. After cars and tractors were invented in the early 20th century, there was less need for these businesses and many died out. However, a large Model-T Ford plant assembled car bodies from 1920 to 1933. It wasn't until the late 1940s that big companies like John Deere came to the Des Moines area.

Another important part of agribusiness involved developing **hybrid seeds** (new varieties of seeds). Back in 1904, a 16-year-old boy named Henry Wallace began experimenting with breeding corn in his backyard Des Moines garden. Like Frederick Hubbell, Henry got together with friends and started a company, Pioneer Hi-Bred. Henry went on to become U.S. Secretary of State in the 1930s and vice-president of

the U.S. under President Franklin Roosevelt.

Swine World

Some nationally known magazines began in Des Moines. Your parents might get a magazine called *Better Homes and Gardens*. Did you know that it is published in Des Moines by the Meredith Corporation?

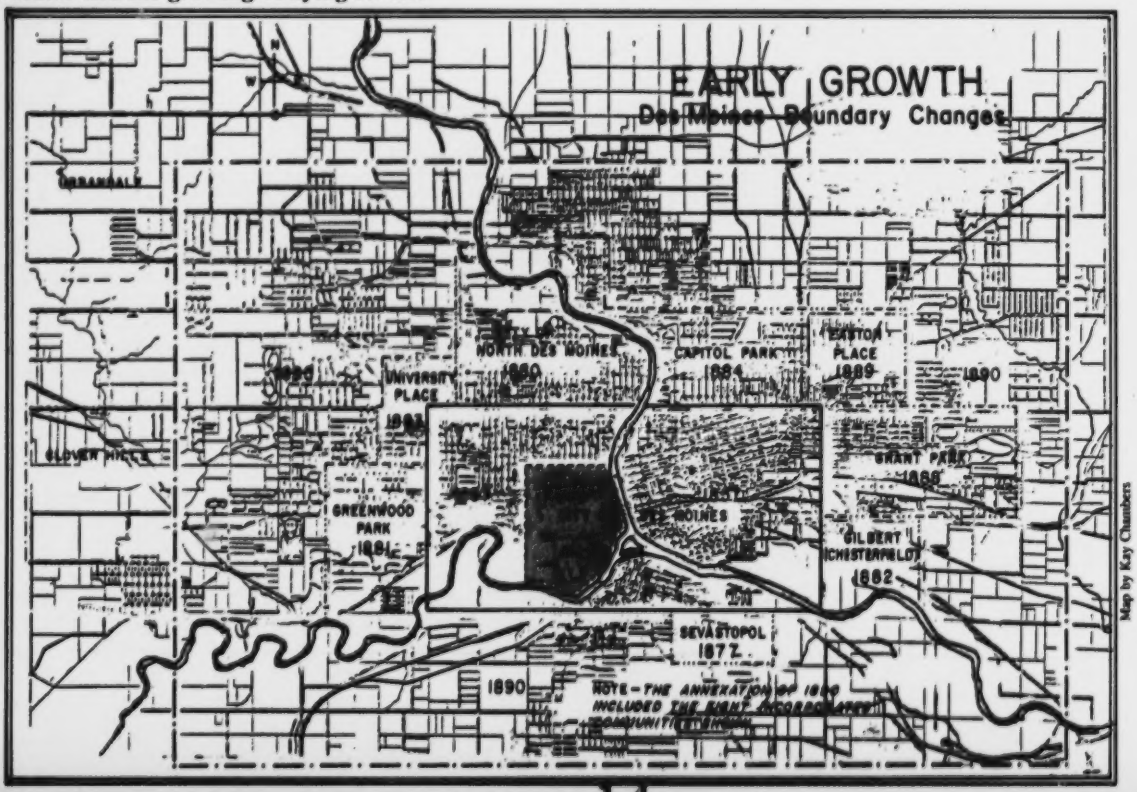
Des Moines' printing and publishing business got started back in 1856 when Mills and Co. opened. Early businesses such as Mills did almost everything related to paper—like selling stationery and even wallpaper!

Eventually most of these companies settled down to just printing and publishing. By 1880, printing was *the* leading industry in Des Moines (although it is no longer). By 1930, Des Moines was ranked as the sixth largest publishing center in the U.S.!

Part of the Des Moines publishing companies' success was due to their development of magazines to meet the needs of special groups. A lot of these magazines were for farmers. They had catchy names such as *Successful Farming*, *Wallace's Farmer and Dairyman*, and *Swine World!*

Most of these businesses—insurance, agribusiness, and publishing—are in some way related to farming. They grew along with agriculture. However, these industries also became successful because the people who started them saw needs. They had good ideas about how to fill these needs. That's the basis of any good business. And that's how some young pioneers such as Frederick Hubbell and Henry Wallace helped Des Moines grow into a major business center.

Between 1900 and 1920 the population of Des Moines more than doubled. This map shows the city of Des Moines and the growing outlying towns.



The Wonder Years

by Katharyn Bine Brosseau

IN 1915, when Ruth Grandquist came to Des Moines as a 19-year old from Sweden, she was lucky to find work as a maid in a wealthy man's house. Over the next 60 years, the house turned into sleeping quarters for workers and secretaries, then low-rent apartments. In 1981, Nancy Grandquist, Ruth's granddaughter, bought the house and began to restore it after years of neglect.

It takes people like Ruth and Nancy to make a city, and an increasing population is part of a thriving city. Des Moines has grown from a small town to Iowa's largest city, with 190,000 residents. As Des Moines has grown, so have the surrounding towns. Cities like West Des Moines, Urbandale, and Clive are thriving communities that have existed in their own right for many years. However, after World War II ended in 1945, these towns grew very quickly and now they look like parts of Des Moines. More than 300,000 people live in Polk County and 600,000 people — 20 percent of Iowa's population — live within a 50-minute drive of the capital.

How does your city grow?

Why did Des Moines and the surrounding towns grow? After World War II, business boomed. For the first time in many years, people had money to spend. People wanted houses with yards and trees, and could finally afford them. Lots of folks got married and had babies, so they wanted a nice home for their children. More people had cars and needed somewhere to park them. Lots of people lived in urban areas because it was convenient and even fashionable to live there.

But business growth, lack of parking space, population growth, and the cheap land available on the outskirts of Des Moines and in the surrounding communities like Urbandale and West Des Moines encouraged these people to move to the suburbs. Also, farming families were moving to the city as more jobs opened.

Many moved out of the **urban,** or city areas, into the **suburban,** or residential areas outside of a city. This is one reason why Des Moines grew so big in area. They wanted their own yards and their own houses. This took a lot of space.

Schools, roads and malls

Many jobs were still downtown, though, so most people living in suburbs drove their new cars to work. Fewer people used the interurban trolley system or the new **curbliner** (bus) system. This meant that new and bigger roads had to be built. As the babies grew, new schools were built in the suburbs. And all the time more houses were built.

Starting in the 1950s, the first shopping malls were built. They were shops with big parking lots. People could now shop in the suburbs without going downtown. In the 1970s, shopping malls were enclosed. Now the Des Moines area has about 19 shopping malls.

Some of the other results of the

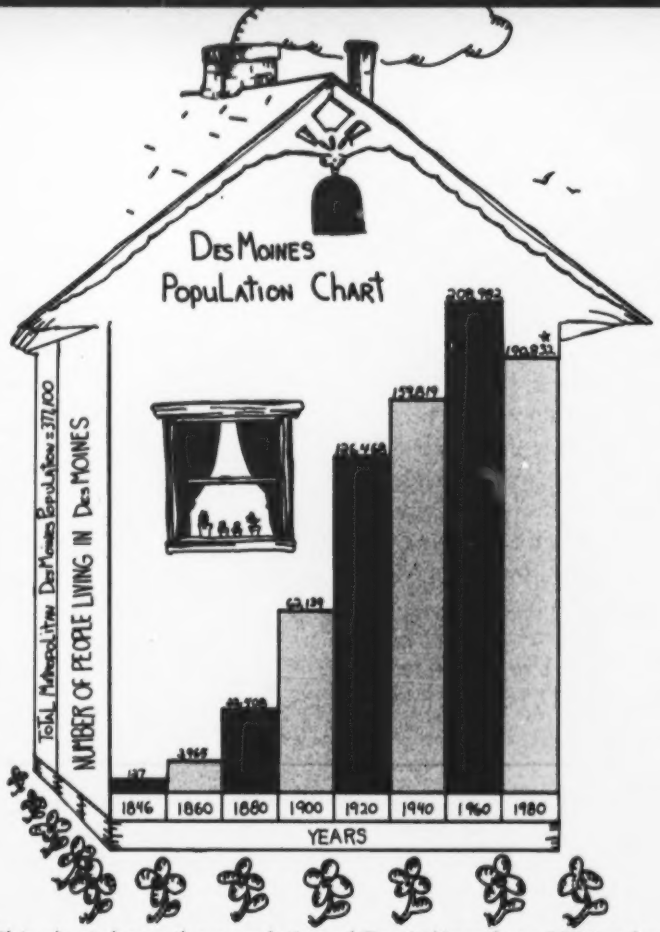
SHSI, Des Moines

growth were not so desirable. People did not go downtown to shop much anymore, and many downtown Des Moines stores closed. The area became shabby and dirty. Many of the nicest homes near the downtown area were turned into cheap boarding houses.

Some of the neighborhoods became dangerous places, where crime and theft took place. The Sherman Hill neighborhood near downtown Des Moines used to be a high-crime area. New landlords bought some of the old houses and started to rehabilitate them. Sherman Hill is safer now.

During the last 20 years, downtown Des Moines has gone through many renovations. The new skywalk system has encouraged many people to walk and shop in the downtown area again. New shops are opening because downtown business is increasing.

People like Nancy Grandquist are moving back to the city to live, too. Often the rent is cheaper than anywhere else. Cultural events like museum shows, concerts, and fairs attract people to visit. Des Moines has changed a great deal since Ruth Grandquist first saw it.



This chart shows the population of Des Moines from 1846, when the Town of Fort Des Moines was incorporated to 1980. Read the population chart above. Answer the questions by filling in the blanks or on a separate sheet of paper. *(Answers on page 31.)*

1. What was the population in the town of Fort Des Moines in 1846? _____
2. In what year was the population of the city of Des Moines the highest? _____
3. What was the population of Des Moines in 1980? _____
4. What was the population of metropolitan Des Moines (including suburbs) in 1980? _____
5. Between what years did population increase the most? _____

Art by Shelly Cilek

Sykwalk Maze Game

by Ellen Stoltz

YOU SEE A MAN walking through the air over the street. Where's the cape? It's not Superman! He's just a regular guy from Des Moines in a **skywalk.** Skywalks are large hallways built over streets that connect buildings. In downtown Des Moines you can get around without ever going outside!

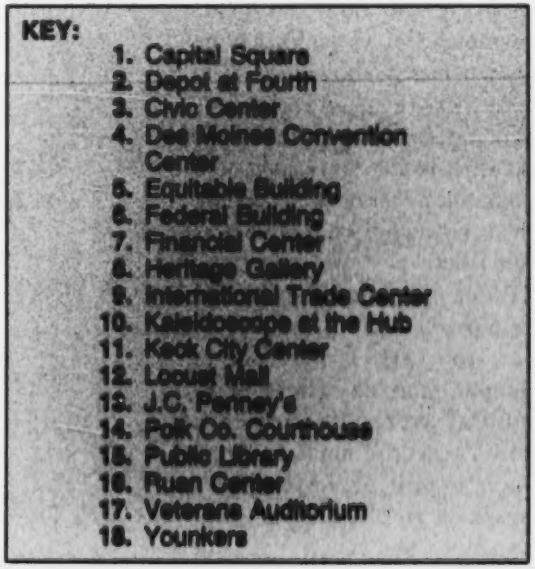
Des Moines has the largest skywalk system in the world for its population size. Can you get around downtown Des Moines' skywalks? Try this game to find out.

Directions: Use the key to find buildings you will travel to and from. The key also shows you where the skywalk goes (and doesn't go). Look at all the symbols closely. Use them to help you complete the three missions below.

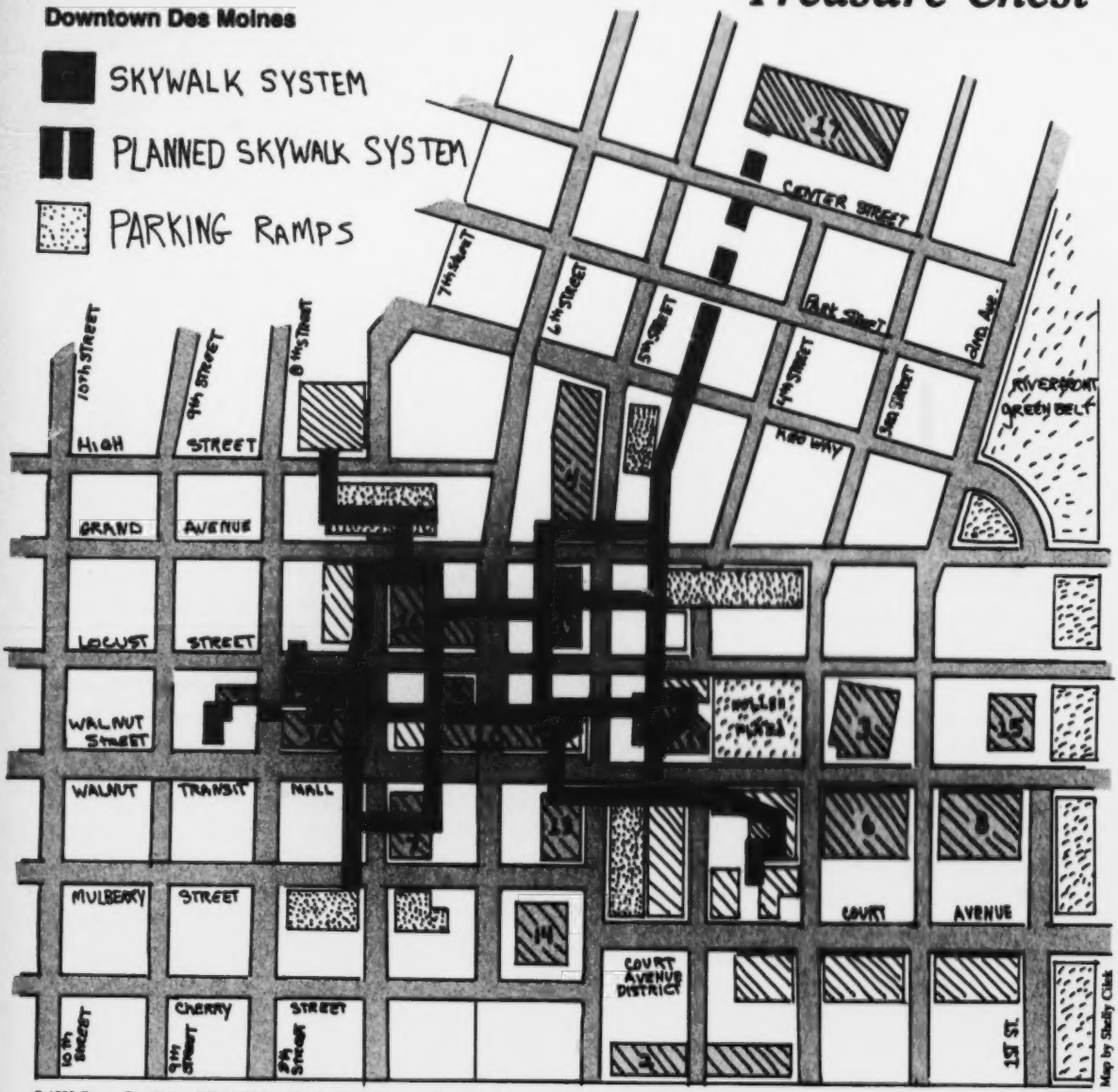
Mission #1: A friend of yours is now at the Depot at Fourth (#2 on the map). You are at Veterans Auditorium (17). She plans to meet you at Veterans Auditorium in an hour. However, you want to find your friend now, so you decide to walk to the Depot (2). In case your friend leaves to find *you* early, you should take the route she is likely to. You know she will use the skywalk as much as possible to get from the depot to the auditorium. What route should you take from the auditorium to the depot so that you won't miss your friend? Using dots (. . .) mark the route on the map.

Mission #2: You are now at the Des Moines Convention Center (4). You have three packages to deliver. One goes to the Financial Center (7). Another one goes to the Ruan Center (16). The other one goes to the Equitable Building (5). It is raining outside, so you decide to take the skywalk. You need to deliver the packages quickly. Using dashes (———) trace the best route on the map. Circle each building when you get to it.

Mission #3: You need to get from the International Trade Center (9) to Capital Square (1). It's a cold day, so you want to say inside as much as you can while getting there. What do you think is the best way to go? Using a solid line (————) mark your route on the map. (*Answers on page 31.*)



Treasure Chest



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Des Moines' Immigrants: Today and Yesterday

SHSI, Des Moines

These Vietnamese kids learn more about life in Des Moines, Iowa, and the United States through Boy Scouts.

by Sharon E. Wood

"I left with my parents and with a whole bunch of other people. I took with me some clothes, and food and water to drink on the way. I had to leave behind my country and some of my friends who couldn't leave. Our group had to walk to Thailand. We walked three nights and two days with thousands of other people."

Savy Chhith had lived her whole life in war-torn Cambodia. When a new government threatened to kill her father, she and her family fled to Thailand. There they stayed in a crowded refugee camp with thousands of other people. They waited for a chance to go to another country and start a new life. After four years of waiting, Savy's family could go. In 1979, Savy became one of Des Moines' newest immigrants.

It was strange and sometimes hard at first, to be in a new country. Savy saw things she had never seen before, like elevators and escalators. And she missed the friends she had left behind in Thailand. Junior high school was strange and new too.

"The hardest part was that I didn't know the language or how to go places," remembered Savy. "But everybody was friendly and helpful."

In recent years, many people like Savy have immigrated to Des Moines from Cambodia,

Vietnam, and Laos. War destroyed their homes in Southeast Asia and made it dangerous to stay. So they left the countries where their families had lived for hundreds of years to make new homes in Iowa.

A century of immigration

Immigration is not new. In fact almost everyone in Des Moines is an immigrant or the descendant of immigrants. If you look in the current Des Moines telephone book, you can find the names Tofanelli, Tollefson, Tomzak, Tompkins, and Toomey all on the same page. But once people by these names would have lived hundreds, even thousands of miles apart — in Italy, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe, and the British Isles. They are here today because they or their ancestors immigrated to America.

The heaviest period of immigration was between 1820 and 1920, when millions of people left Europe to settle in North and South America, Australia, and elsewhere. Even though they came many years ago from a different part of the world, these early immigrants had much in common with modern immigrants like Savy. Many left homes destroyed by war or poverty. And some were fleeing political or religious persecution.

The Irish and the Germans were the first large immigrant groups to settle in Des Moines. They began arriving in the 1840s and 1850s. Later, large numbers of Scandinavians, Italians,

In the 1890s, many immigrants came to Des Moines. Some lived in boarding houses when they first arrived. This boarding house was for Scandinavian immigrants.

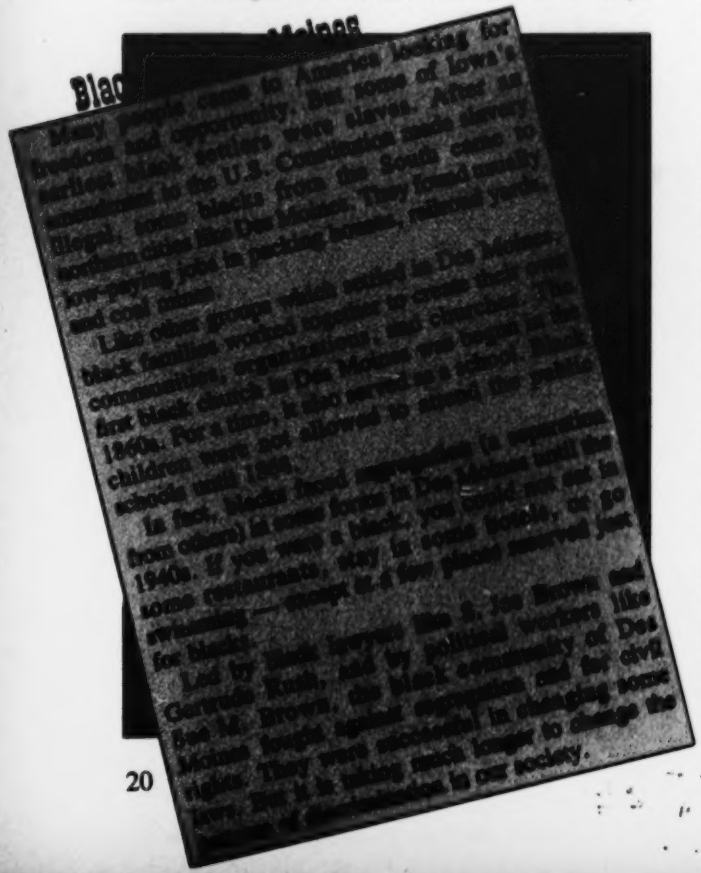
SHSI, Des Moines

Latvians, and Croatians.

Making a home in a new land

Like Savy, these immigrants saw much that was strange and new to them. They missed the friends and family members they had left behind. And they faced difficulty at first because they did not speak English.

But each group of new arrivals in Des Moines did its best to make a place for itself. Immigrants from each country tended to settle in clusters near each other. Partly this was because of poverty. Most immigrant families had to live in tiny, crowded houses in poor neighborhoods. But settling in clusters helped build a sense of community. It helped to be around people who spoke your language and shared your experience.



It could also make Des Moines seem more like home. For example, in an Italian neighborhood families could buy familiar foods at Italian groceries — instead of the strange foods Americans ate. They could organize clubs, a newspaper, and a church where people spoke Italian. And at neighborhood festivals they could celebrate both their old country and their new one. Among Italians, Columbus Day was a popular holiday, because Columbus was an Italian man who discovered America.

Many of the most important businesses and organizations in Des Moines today were founded by immigrants. And some of Des Moines' oldest churches and synagogues also trace their roots back to the immigrant communities. Making a life in a new country has never been easy. Most immigrants have faced both poverty and discrimination. But each group that has come has brought ideas and traditions that have made Des Moines a better and more interesting place to live.

History detective

Did your family's ancestors come from another country? You might want to interview a parent, grandparent, or senior citizen about the experience. Ask them how they came. Why? When? What was life like in the old country and in your town when they first arrived?

Do you have any classmates or friends who are recent immigrants? Talk to them about their experiences immigrating to Iowa. ✪

The Roadside Settlement House

by Sharon E. Wood

IMAGINE that you are a new immigrant in Des Moines at the turn of the century. Chances are, you and your family live in a small, crowded house in one of the poorer sections of town. Your house has no running water, so there is no bathroom and no place to wash clothes. Your only playground is the street. So many things about this new country are strange and confusing. You can't speak English, and neither can your parents. Where can you go when you need help?

In Des Moines, you might have gone to the Roadside Settlement House. Settlement houses were established in the poorer sections of many cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were public agencies. Teachers, nurses, and social reformers lived among the poor, trying to learn the best ways to help them.

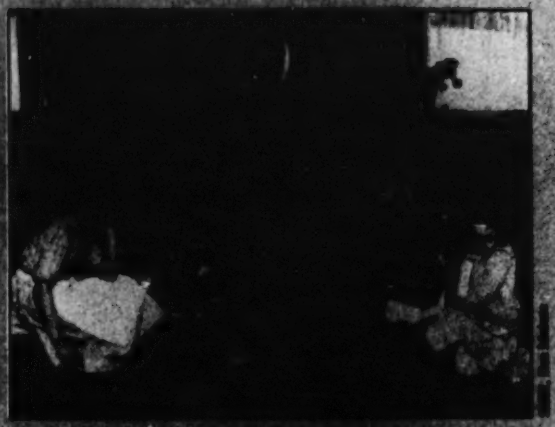
The first and most famous American settlement was Hull House of Chicago, founded by Jane Addams. Flora Dunlap, who was head of the Roadside Settlement for many years, lived and worked at Hull House before coming to Des Moines in 1904.

Des Moines was a big change for Flora, but she liked it. The immigrant districts of Chicago were larger and poorer than those of Des Moines. And people lived in tenements — cheap, dirty, overcrowded apartment buildings — instead of in houses.

"After living in a crowded tenement district where there was a confusion of tongues in every street crowd, the corner of Eighth and Mulberry in Des Moines seemed like a country village," remembered Flora.

Taking public baths

What did a settlement house do? Whatever the people of the neighborhood seemed to need. At the Roadside Settlement, you could play basketball in the gymnasium, read in the library, or meet with your club in one of the meeting rooms. Your family could wash clothes in the public laundry — even take baths in the public baths!



Groups like Camp Fire Girls often held their meetings at the Roadside Settlement House.

The Roadside Settlement House hosted dances and social gatherings, and sponsored concerts and lectures. There was also a nursery where small children could be left while family members took part in settlement activities.

The Roadside Settlement was the first successful settlement house in Des Moines, but soon other settlements and community centers were opened in other neighborhoods. The Jewish Settlement House opened about 1910. The South Side Community House served an Italian neighborhood. And the Negro Community Center provided a library, medical care for babies, and meeting rooms in a predominantly black neighborhood.

After about 1930, few settlement houses were organized in the United States. Much of the work once done by settlement houses was taken up instead by government agencies organized during the 1930s. Most settlement houses closed down or began performing other kinds of charitable work. But during the height of immigration to America's cities, settlement houses provided care to thousands of poor people, children, and immigrants. ●

Sister Cities

How do you say hello to kids in Des Moines' sister cities?

你好 (*knee how*) in Shijiazhuang (*sure-ja-jwong*), China

Hola! (*oh-la*) in Naucalpan (*now-KALL-pan*), Mexico

Bonjour! (*bone-jour*) in Saint-Etienne (*san-tay-tee-en*), France

おはようございます (*ohio go-zai-e-mass*) in Kofu (*coe-foo*), Japan

What is a sister city? It is a city that is like Des Moines in either population size, geography, or economy. Businesspeople, students, and artists travel back and forth to visit, work, and learn about another city in the world that is similar in some way to Des Moines.

It all started in the early 1960s, when the mayor's office created the Des Moines Sister City Commission to establish cultural, commercial, and educational networks between Des Moines and Kofu, Japan. The Japanese showed their appreciation by presenting Des Moines with a bell. You can see it now on the State Capitol grounds.

The second sister city was added in 1972 as a "friendly gesture." Someone with friends in Naucalpan, Mexico contacted the Sister Cities Commission about adding that city to its program, and the request was accepted.

Exchange students

Students in Des Moines have met other kids from the sister cities. East High School in Des Moines has a sister school relationship with a school in St. Etienne, France. In 1988, 12 French high school students visited Des Moines. Another 12 Des Moines students will visit St. Etienne the following year. A few other Des Moines students are studying for a year in France. McKee and Oak Park Elementary Schools have a sister school relationship with two schools in Kofu.

Other sister city activities include:

- A Japanese Arts Festival was held in Des Moines featuring over 80 artists, musicians, and actors from Kofu;
- A refurbished bookmobile was sent to Naucalpan in 1983 containing several thousand books collected by the Des Moines Youth Commission;
- An American Arts Festival was shown in Kofu featuring Des Moines artists.

Pen pals

Would you like a pen pal from a foreign country? Contact your local mayor's office to see if your town has a sister city. If it does, maybe you can write students there. These are a few of the towns with sister cities: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Decorah, Elkader, Emmetsburg, Muscatine, Sioux City, Story City, and Waterloo. — *With Sophie Vlassis*

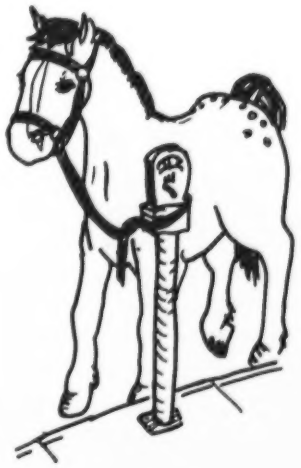
Wild Rosie's Fun Facts

Des Moines' name comes from the river which the early French explorers called "La Riviere de Moingona," most likely from the Indian word Moingones for "middle." Some believe the name is from the French word "moin" for monks.

Hoyt Sherman, a businessman in early Des Moines, had two famous brothers. General William Tecumseh Sherman led his troops through Georgia to the sea during the Civil War (1861-64). Another brother, John, was a famous senator from Ohio.

As Des Moines troops left for the Civil War, 41 women put this ad in the *Register* on May 14, 1864:

"We, the undersigned ladies of Des Moines, in view of the terrific conflict raging for the salvation of our beloved country, and the earnest call for troops raised by our patriotic Executive [President Lincoln], offer to take the places in business, as far as we are capable, of all patriotic men who will enlist and hasten to the support of our glorious husbands, sons, and brothers in arms. Brothers, to the rescue!"



Des Moines **Blue Laws** (old city laws):
It is illegal to:

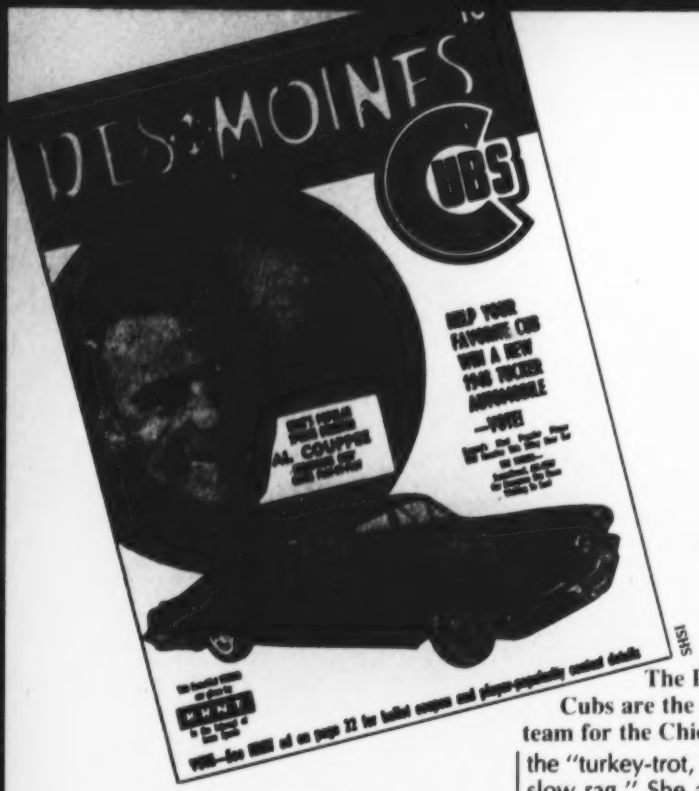
- throw any dead carcass on streets, alleys, or sidewalks
- herd any animals within one-half mile of the river banks
- dig a grave without the okay of a cemetery groundskeeper or City Park Board
- eat or drink in a cemetery
- hitch a horse to a gravestone
- open a business that is not rat-proofed

In 1903 the biggest flood since 1851 hit Des Moines. "On that day, water began flowing into the power-house of the street-railway, stopping the city's street-car system," wrote one historian. "The entire lower levels of the city were compelled to vacate. The streets approaching the capitol looked like canals and the entire southern portion of the city was a vast lake dotted with half-submerged houses."

"Kelly's Army" of nearly 1,000 unemployed men and women descended on Des Moines in 1894. They were marching to Washington, D.C. to protest social conditions. Once in Des Moines, they boarded 150 flatboats and headed downstream on the Des Moines River. Jack London (author of *Call of the Wild*) was said to be with them.

The first dirigible (looked like a Goodyear blimp) flew around the State Capitol in 1906. "Men and women refused to believe their eyes and children stood in amazement."

In 1910, John L. Griffith, coach and director of athletics at Drake University, invites a few college and high school track teams to the Drake Relays. Spectators light bonfires to keep warm during a blizzard while they cheer the 82 runners. The Drake Relays, or "America's Athletic Classic,"



The Des Moines Cubs are the AAA farm team for the Chicago Cubs.

becomes an annual event.

- Olympian Wilma Rudolph enters the first women's event in 1961 and easily wins the 100-yard dash.
- The Drake Relays become the first event televised on ABC's "Wide World of Sports" in 1953.

Des Moines dance halls were investigated in 1911 by Miss Jessie Randall, a public official from Pennsylvania. She found them "evil" and was "shocked." But she found that "dancing is as necessary to girls as baseball to boys." Randall suggested banning the "turkey-trot, grizzly bear, and slow rag." She also urged police supervision.

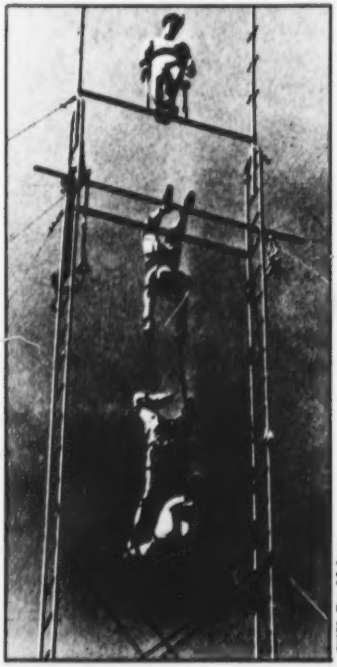
In 1911, the state legislature debated the cost of haircuts. Many officials felt that 25 cents was too much to charge a bald man!

In 1912, the Greenwood Mothers' Club announced that "Des Moines high school girls attended school club parties without chaperons [sic] and that their conduct at these social affairs was such 'as to merit censure . . . that the punch served at the class banquets is 'spiked' and that the school dances are not properly conducted.'"

In 1928, the million dollar 42-room Salisbury House, was finished. It was home to Carl and Edith Weeks. He made some of his money from facial powder.

New health laws of 1912: (1) roller towels and public drinking cups are prohibited; (2) "Boys under 14, working as pages in the Iowa legislature, were required to quit and attend school." One-half of the pages in the legislature were under 14 years old.

Trapeze artists at the Iowa State Fair swing for crowds. The fair draws more crowds than any other Iowa event!



The girls state basketball tournament was played in Des Moines for the first time in 1931 at the Drake Fieldhouse. Most teams wore "quarter-length sleeves and bloomers." Some school administrators were against girls playing basketball before large crowds. Replied one official: "Gentlemen, if you attempt to do away with girls basketball in Iowa, you'll be standing in the center of the track when the train runs over you!"

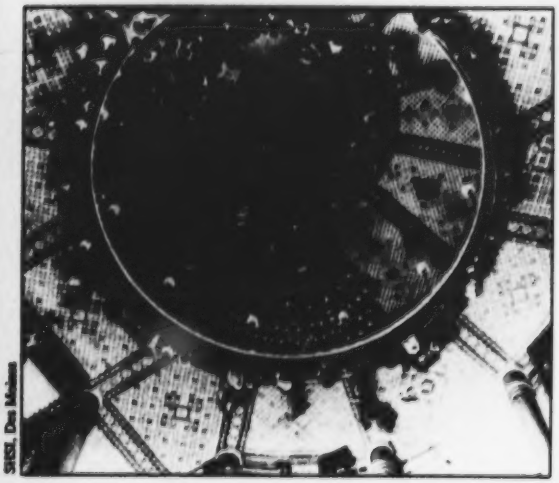
A woman received a ticket from police for tying her horse to the new parking meters downtown in 1947.

The dome of the State Capitol is 275 feet high. The 22-carat gold leaf is 1/250,000 inch thick and weighs 100 ounces.

SHSI, Des Moines

In 1942, many Des Moines women joined the Women's Auxiliary Corps (WACs), or army (in non-fighting positions) during World War II. Here, they are drilling at Fort Des Moines.

The Drake University choir entertains at the Des Moines Capitol in 1955.



SHSI, Des Moines

Blank Park Zoo

In 1988, the world's largest toad died at Des Moines' Blank Park Zoo. Toad A, a hefty 5½ pounder, had recently been accepted as the world's largest toad by the *Guiness Book of World Records*. Before croaking from old age, her weekly diet consisted of up to 50 crickets and two to three young rats.

Information from *Des Moines: The Capital City* (see page 31), *The Des Moines Register*, The Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

Des Moines Crossword Puzzle

by Ellen Stoltz

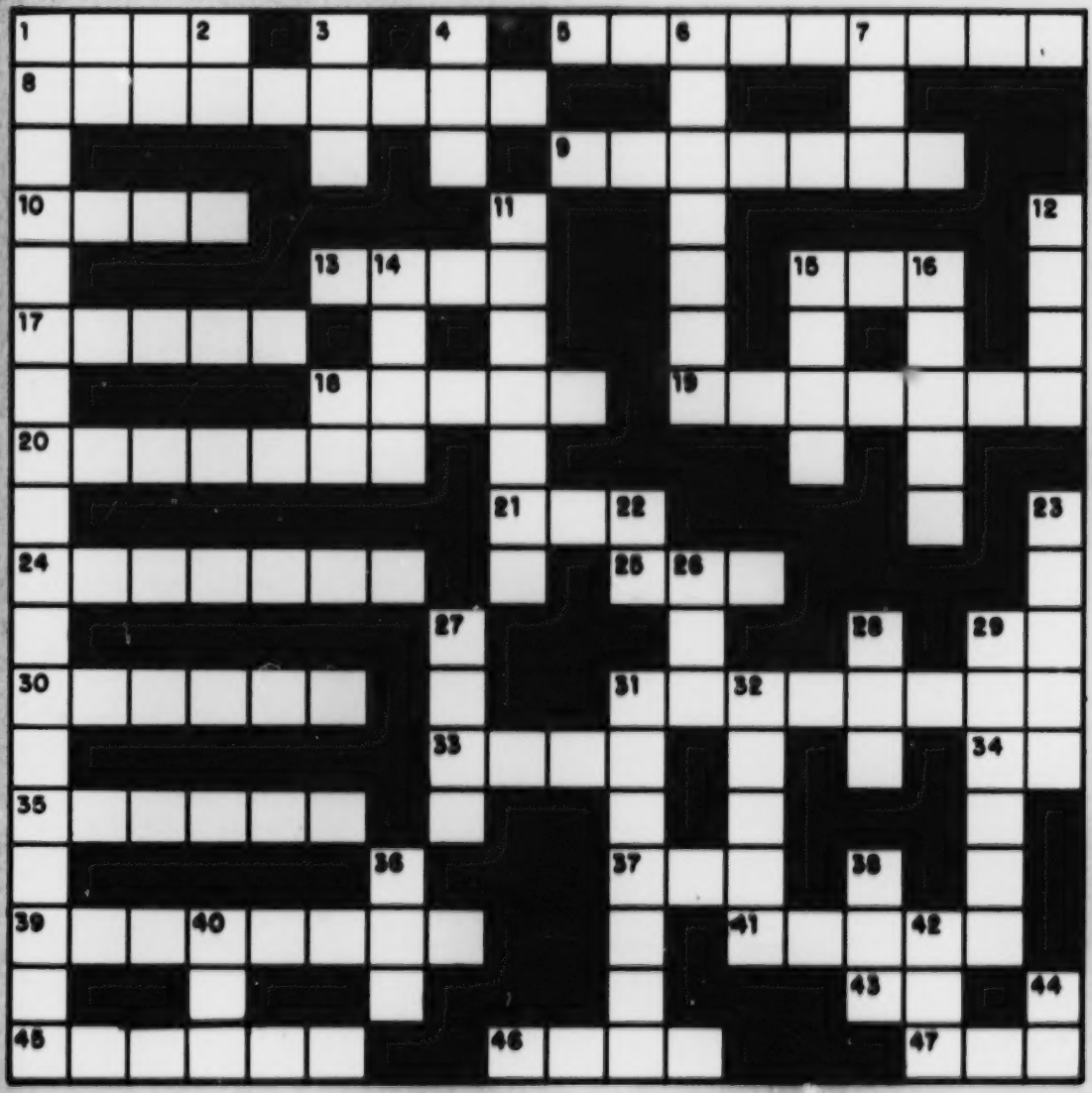
ACROSS

1. Laotian immigrants in Des Moines come from this country.
5. Sauk and _____ Indians first lived in the area that is now Des Moines.
8. Des Moines is the third largest _____ capital in the world after London, England and Hartford, Connecticut.
9. Frederick M. _____ started the Equitable Life Insurance Company in 1867.
10. Des Moines is the capital of _____.
13. _____ Des Moines was created in 1843 to protect Indian tribes from EuroAmerican settlers.
15. Cool
17. Dirty
18. B.F. _____ built Terrace Hill.
19. An enclosed walkway above streets
20. Sauk and Mesquakie _____ gave up their claim on land in what is now central Iowa in 1842.
21. Not _____, but later
24. _____ Hill is now the home of Iowa's governors.
25. After World _____ II, Des Moines' suburbs rapidly grew in population.
29. Military police *(abbrev.)*
30. The Drake _____ were first held in Des Moines in 1910.
31. Many immigrants from the southeast Asian country of _____ live in Des Moines.
33. The _____ State Fair draws more people to Des Moines than any other event.
34. Down *(abbrev.)*
35. "Des" is a _____ word for "of the."
37. Small hotel
39. In 1866 the first _____ arrived in Des Moines.
41. _____ University was opened in Des Moines in 1881.
43. Spanish for yes
45. Shijiazhuang, China is a _____ city of Des Moines.
46. Des Moines is the county seat of _____ County.
47. One more than nine

DOWN

1. Museum with farms outside of Des Moines
2. Syracuse University *(abbrev.)*
3. Past tense of sit
4. Air force flyer or playing card
6. Clive and Urbandale are _____ of Des Moines.
7. The whole of
11. St. _____, the French sister city of Des Moines
12. Fort Des Moines was built at the _____ of the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers.
14. Birds that hunt at night
15. _____ Sherman was a postmaster, lawyer, and landowner in early Des Moines.
16. Not war
18. _____ apple
22. World War *(abbrev.)*
23. Kofu, _____ is a sister city of Des Moines.
26. The Des Moines Cubs play _____ minor league baseball.
27. Some people believe the word Des Moines comes from the French word _____ for "monks."
28. An animal with a bushy tail, or a sly person
29. Others say Des Moines comes from an Indian word that refers to "the _____" because the Des Moines River is the largest waterway between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
31. Des Moines is the _____ of Iowa.
32. The name Des Moines may also refer to a _____ at the fork of the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers.
36. Not happy
38. Fuel
40. Allow
42. A collection of materials
44. Not out

Can you solve this Des Moines crossword puzzle? The clues are found in this issue of *The Goldfinch*. *(Answers on page 31.)*



Disk Detective

by Jean E. Wulf

Wild Rosie visits Dr. Arc E. Ology in Des Moines. As they stroll down by the Des Moines River, Wild Rosie is amazed at what she sees. They are so large! Lots of them seem to fill up the sky.

Do you want to see what grabs Wild Rosie's attention?

To do so, load BASIC on an IBM Personal Computer or an Apple IIe or IIc (with an 80-character screeen) and enter this program.

(NOTE: Type in everything in **bold** print. When you see a number before a " and a letter, hit the letter that many times. For example, 5"Y" means you type "YYYYY".)

```
10 PRINT TAB (71) 5"D"
20 PRINT TAB (67) 4"D" SPC(5) 4"D"
30 PRINT TAB (67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
40 PRINT TAB (67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
50 PRINT TAB (50) "D" TAB(67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
60 PRINT TAB (10) 6"D" TAB(49) "D" SPC(1) "D"
TAB(67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
70 PRINT TAB (4) 6"D" SPC(6) 6"D" TAB(47) 2"D"
SPC(3) "D" TAB(55) 5"D" TAB(67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
80 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(16) "D" TAB(47) "D"
SPC(4) "D" TAB(55) "D" SPC(3) "D" TAB(67) "D"
SPC(11) "D"
90 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(11) "D" SPC(4) "D"
SPC(16) "D" TAB(47) "D" SPC(4) "D" TAB(55) "D"
SPC(3) 5"D" TAB(67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
100 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(9) "D" SPC(3) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(14) "D" SPC(3) "D" TAB(47) "D"
SPC(4) "D" TAB(55) "D" SPC(7) "D" TAB(67) "D"
SPC(11) "D"
110 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(7) 2"D"
SPC(12) "D" SPC(7) "D" TAB(47) "D" SPC(4) "D"
TAB(55) "D" SPC(7) "D" TAB(67) "D" SPC(11) "D"
120 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(7) 8"D"
SPC(2) 3"D" SPC(9) "D" TAB(47) "D" SPC(4) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(11) "D"
130 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(14) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(11) 4"D" TAB(47) "D" SPC(4) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(11) "D"
140 PRINT TAB (4) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(14) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(14) "D" TAB(47) "D" SPC(4) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(7) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(11) "D"
150 PRINT TAB (4) "D" TAB(10) 7"D" SPC(10) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(14) 15"D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(3) "D"
SPC(11) "D"
160 PRINT TAB 9"D" SPC(7) 5"D" SPC(5) "D"
SPC(2) "D" SPC(14) "D" SPC(13) "D" SPC(3) "D"
SPC(3) "D" SPC(11) "D"
170 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
SPC(14) "D" SPC(13) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(3) "D"
SPC(11) "D"
```

```
180 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
SPC(14) "D" SPC(13) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(3) "D"
SPC(2) 5"D" SPC(4) "D"
190 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
SPC(5) 13"=" SPC(1) "D" SPC(3) "D" SPC(3) 4"D"
SPC(3) "D" SPC(4) "D"
200 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
SPC(6) "DES MOINES" SPC(12) "D" SPC(2) 6"D"
SPC(6) "D" SPC(4) "D"
210 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
SPC(5) 13"=" SPC(10) "D" SPC(2) "D" SPC(11)
6"D"
220 PRINT "D" SPC(19) "D" SPC(5) "D" SPC(2) "D"
TAB(59) "D" SPC(2) "D" SPC(16) "D"
230 END
```

You see the _____

(Answer on page 31.)

History Makers

5th Annual Essay Contest
Write Women Back Into History

This contest is held to commemorate Women's History Month in March, 1989. In an original essay, students (grades 6–9) should write about a woman, alive or dead, who may have been important to them and who may have done something courageous or unusual for the times. For more information contact your teacher or school superintendent or write the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Lucas State Office Building, G Level, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Among other prizes awarded, the winning essay in the sixth and seventh grades will be published in *The Goldfinch*!

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
Heritage of Strength and Vision
March 1989
National Women's History Project, PO Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402

History Makers

BE A HISTORY MAKER! *The Goldfinch* wants to know what you've discovered about Iowa's past. Has your class worked on special projects about Iowa history? Are you helping to save something old? Have you found an old letter, diary, photograph, or arrowhead that tells something about the past?

In our next issue, we'll cover labor in Iowa. Why don't you interview a grandparent or senior citizen to find out what working was like in Iowa when they were young? Send us your interview.

We will also have the results of *The Goldfinch* Presidential Poll in the next issue.

So send your letters, stories, poems, or artwork to: History Makers, *The Goldfinch*, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240. See your work published!

Des Moines
To the tallest trees
To the smallest grass
Des Moines is the funnest place in Iowa
It's so vast.
There are fairs to see,
Parks to explore.
There's a whole world outside your door.
Today and tomorrow you shall always be,
The very best place in the world for me.

—Adam Kilgore, 4th grade
Pleasant Hill Elementary School
Des Moines, Iowa

Des Moines—A Surprising Place

Can you imagine Des Moines as nothing but prairie? Well, in 1673 that's all it was—nothing but hills, weeds, and tall grass except for a few Indian tribes. The name Des Moines came from a river which the French called la Riviere de Moingona. Some people think this means "middle."

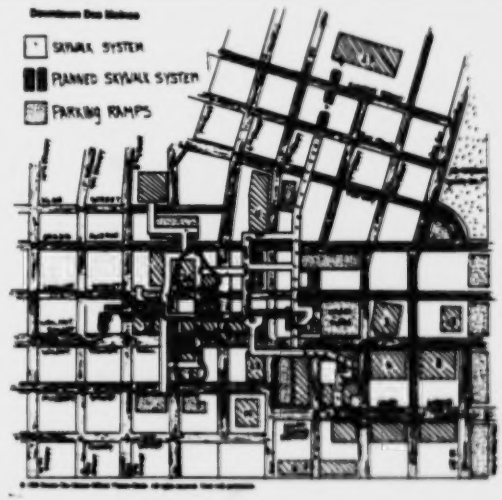
Fort Des Moines #2 was established in 1843 where the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers join. After a while some settlers came to Iowa, and many of the settlers made their homes in Des Moines. The rivers offered transportation and natural resources. From that point on, Des Moines grew around the fort because the fort kept peace between the Indians and the settlers. Since then Des Moines has become the capital city and grown to be a beautiful and exciting place to live.

Visitors should be sure and explore some of these exciting places:

1. Adventureland Park
2. Des Moines Botanical Center
3. Civic Center of Greater Des Moines
4. Des Moines Art Center
5. Des Moines Center of Science and Industry
6. Living History Farms
7. Salisbury House
8. Saylorville Lake
9. State Capitol Building
10. State Historical Building and Museum
11. Terrace Hill
12. Blank Park Zoo
13. Polk County Heritage Gallery
14. Valley Junction
15. Hoyt Sherman Place

—Angela Watland, 4th grade
Studebaker Elementary School
Des Moines, Iowa

Page 17:



Pass It On

Places to Visit

State Historical Society of Iowa Museum, East Locust, Des Moines. Museum hours are 9–4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 12–4 p.m. Sunday.

For free information about events and additional sites to visit in Des Moines, write the Greater Des Moines Convention & Visitors Bureau, 300 Saddlery Building, 309 Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

Your Town Activities

- What did your neighborhood or town look like 50 years ago? Talk to your neighbors, grandparents, parents, and local senior citizens to find out. Make a model, drawing, or painting to show how it looked.
- Write short paragraphs about the following items in your community: something humorous, something creepy, a relic of the past, a sign of the times, a boundary, and a sign of hope.

Books to Read

Des Moines: Capital City by Orin L. Dahl (Tulsa, OK: Continental Heritage, Inc.) 1978.

From Cabin to Capital by LeRoy G. Pratt (State of Iowa: Department of Public Instruction) 1974.

City Safaris: A Sierra Club Explorer's Guide to Urban Adventures for Grownups and Kids by Carolyn Shaffer and Erica Fielder (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books) 1987.

'Tis the Season

Christmas and Hanukkah are great times to send gifts to other people. Why not give a subscription to *The Goldfinch? The Goldfinch* is still only $5 for a year's subscription (4 issues). Send a check or money order to *The Goldfinch*, SHSI, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Answers

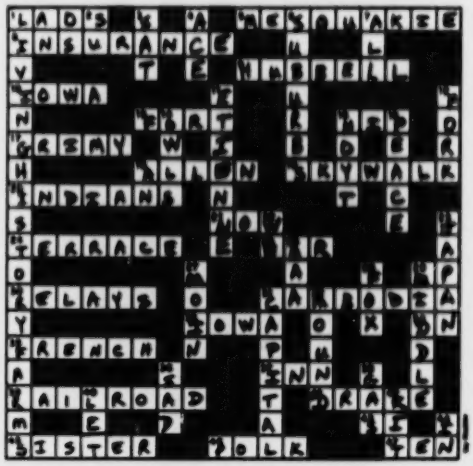
Page 7: (1) b; (2) d; (3) e; (4) a; (5) c.

Page 8: (1) a *capital* is the city which is the seat of government; a *capitol* is the building in which the state or territorial legislature meets; (2) so it was easy to get to for most of the population because travel conditions were so difficult; (3) it brings in new businesses, railroads, people, schools, etc.

Page 9: (1) Sauk and Mesquakie title to lands expired in 1845; (2) 1846; (3) 1866; (4) eclipse of sun caused widespread hysteria; (5) Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Page 15: (1) 127; (2) 1960; (3) 190,832; (4) 377,100; (5) 1900-1920.

Page 27:



Page 29: Des Moines skyline

Back Cover: Des Moines' Western League Park was the first baseball park in the United States to get permanent lighting. This photo shows the first professional baseball game in the U.S. played at night under permanent lighting.

History Mystery

CLUES:

1. This a professional baseball game.
2. It was played in Des Moines on May 2, 1930.
3. The game was played in the first stadium in the United States to get these.
4. This game was the first of its kind, too.
5. The Des Moines Demons won, 13-6, over Wichita.

What is special about this park? Why is this baseball game unique? *(Answer on page 31.)*

The Goldfinch

USPS 0270-0502
State Historical Society of Iowa
402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, Iowa 52240